

from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1974, the James Clerk Maxwell Prize in Plasma Physics from the American Physical Society in 1983, and the Delmer S. Fahrney Medal from the Committee on Science and The Arts of The Franklin Institute in 1992. In 1999, Furth said, "It is very good to imagine things, but actually to do things and get results that make scientific sense is a solemn and inspiring path."

He held more than 20 patents, primarily in the areas of controlled magnetic fusion technology and metal forming with pulsed magnetic fields, and had published more than 200 technical papers. In addition, Furth had served on committees and panels for the Department of Energy, Department of Defense, NASA, the National Academy of Sciences, and other scientific and technical organizations, as well as on various advisory committees for such organizations as the Max Planck Gesellschaft.

In 1999, Furth became Professor Emeritus of Astrophysical Sciences at Princeton University. He was active in research at PPPL until shortly before his death.

Harold Furth was my friend, advisor, and leader. He hired me as his Assistant Director at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. Although ill health forced him to step down as Director only a few months after I came to PPPL, those months working under Harold were exhilarating and exciting for me. He was indeed leading the research community on "a solemn and inspiring path"; his work and the work of those he led has taken the world much closer to a fundamental understanding of plasmas and to the practical application of an abundant, environmentally attractive energy source. However, I never found Harold himself to be solemn. It is true that the problems Harold worked on were momentous and of daunting difficulty and he took very seriously the welfare of the people for whose jobs he was responsible, yet there was such a deep playful and humorous strand in his character that he constantly delighted us with his sparkling intellect. Harold Furth has left an important scientific legacy for those who never knew him and rich personal memories for those who were fortunate enough to know him.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CARL
PARLAPIANO

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I pay tribute today to former Pueblo District Attorney Carl Parlapiano, who recently passed away, but who will not soon be forgotten. In his 50 years of dedication to the legal profession, Carl embodied the ideals of integrity, honesty, and courage that we, as citizens and as Americans, have come to expect from those who prosecute and interpret our laws. As his family mourns his loss, I believe it is appropriate to remember Carl and pay tribute to him for his many contributions to his city, his State and his country.

Carl's long-time dedication to his profession and his community was both exceptional and inspirational, and he will be sorely missed. As a native of Pueblo, Carl graduated from Cen-

tral High School and then the University of Colorado. He attended law school at the University of Denver, and then served in the Army during World War II. After the war, Carl returned to Pueblo and began his legal career in 1946. After a number of years in the legal profession, he became assistant District Attorney under Matt Kikel, and then District Attorney in 1962. While serving as Pueblo's chief prosecutor, he earned a reputation as a gentle, yet firm DA, who always kept the best interests of his community first. He served as District Attorney from 1962 until 1973, at which time he went back into private practice until 1996. He was an avid outdoorsman, enjoying fishing, bicycling, and traveling with his family. Carl is survived by his wife, Nell, daughters Carla and Mary Margaret, and siblings, Annabelle, Vivian and Joe.

Mr. Speaker, we are all terribly saddened by the loss of Carl Parlapiano, but take comfort in the knowledge that our grief is overshadowed only by the legacy of courage, selflessness, and love that he left with all of us. His life is the very embodiment of all that makes this country great, and I am deeply honored to be able to bring his life to the attention of this body of Congress.

SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I commend to your attention an Editorial written by Helen Thomas regarding the state of the Social Security Trust Fund. I request that it be submitted for the RECORD.

Since its creation in 1935, Social Security has helped lift countless seniors out of poverty. This program is a solemn promise that our government will provide a meaningful retirement to all the individuals who work their entire lives to make this country great.

As Ms. Thomas points out, the Social Security Board of Trustees contends that the current system's funds will not be depleted until 2041. That's forty years from now. While I do not pretend that the pending retirement of the baby-boom generation will put on the strain on the system, I agree with Mrs. Thomas' assessment that we certainly have time to consider this problem and craft solutions.

Nonetheless, it seems like some in the Congress and the Administration would like to ram through a privatization scheme that could endanger the program and would threaten the safety-net that is the foundation of our social security program. They scare seniors by telling them about long-term shortfalls that might never materialize.

Mr. Speaker, I think our seniors are smarter than that, and recognize that these naysayers have a larger agenda—privatizing this system. I strongly oppose any efforts to privatize the system, and believe that we can make minor changes that will sustain Social Security without jeopardizing our economy or the program. We need to make sure Social Security continues to provide the retirement safety net not only for our parent's generation, but also for our generation and our children's generation.

[Houston Chronicle, Apr. 10, 2002]

SOCIAL SECURITY FINE; WHY RUSH TO FIX IT?

(By Helen Thomas)

If it ain't broke, don't fix it. And the Social Security fund ain't broke.

In fact, it will be solvent until 2041, three years later than projected last year, according to a new report from the Social Security Board of Trustees.

The March 26 report says the system could run smoothly for nearly four decades with no cuts in benefits and no other changes.

So what is all this talk about a crisis?

President Bush and his cohorts, obsessed with trying to privatize the system, have painted it in doomsday terms. But they are not fooling grass-roots consumers, who increasingly want to keep the program out of the hands of Wall Street brokers.

The system's 46 million beneficiaries received about \$432 billion in 2001, and its trust funds totaled \$602 billion. But it seems this administration just can't stand the good news. Officials now insist there is a need to assure its solvency for 75 years.

I ask you, who knows what tomorrow will bring? The system's improved health could be extended even longer if the nation continues to have a strong economy and higher productivity.

Social Security Commissioner Jo Anne Barnhart admitted last month that the report's projections "suggest that we have not lost ground in the past year. However, the report still projects that, once the trust funds are exhausted, payroll tax revenues will be sufficient to meet only 73 percent of Social Security benefit obligations under current law. And projections for the late 21st century paint an even bleaker picture."

Is anyone dissatisfied at the moment with planning 40 years ahead? In that time, I'm sure, Americans will be resourceful enough to protect this great program, born in 1935 in the New Deal era, that is dedicated to helping the elderly, the disabled and dependent children.

Under Bush's partial privatization scheme, recipients would be allowed to invest some of their payroll tax money in securities instead of putting it in the Social Security fund.

It would be "a fundamental change in the way this program has always worked . . . (from) a guaranteed safety net program to one that would be put at risk in the stock market or bond market."

In setting up his Social Security commission to develop a privatization plan, Bush chose former Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., to co-chair the panel.

But their best-laid plans went awry when reality set in. First came the roller-coaster stock market, and then came more devastating news—the Enron scandal. Some 4,000 Enron workers had invested heavily in the company's stock, and many lost their life savings. But many executives did not lose. They sold their stock before the company came under federal investigation last fall.

The disillusionment brought into question the reliability of investing in stocks and bonds and caused Bush and other supporters to pause.

But only temporarily, it seems. There are still conservatives who remain ideologically opposed to the Social Security program and would like to abolish it.

However, if the administration continues to pursue its plan, it may pay a big political price.

A number of anti-privatization coalitions are popping up. One is US Action, a Washington-based grass-roots organization that claims 3 million members and 33 affiliates in 23 states.

With all the grass-roots pressure and the Enron fallout, I think it would be foolhardy